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## Guevara Documents Detail Plan for '2d Vietnam

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LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 14—

The plan of Ernesto Che Guevara to create a "second Vietnam" in the heart of South America emerges clearly in captured documents that have been made public here at the trial of Régis Debray.

The documents include several coded messages exchanged between Mr. Guevara, who died of gunshot wounds after a clash between Bolivian troops and guerrillas last month, and a correspondent in Havana with a code name of "Leche." Bolivian military authorities are convinced that "Leche" is Premier Fidel Castro.

The captured diary of Mr. Guevara, who made daily entries from Nov. 7, 1966, until two days before he died, as well as the messages he exchanged with Havana show that the Castro regime gave the Guevara movement full support as a strategic operation designed to create turmoil in the heartland of South America.

Support came in the form of money, training, political coordination, intelligence and critical supplies, such as special medicines that were brought to Bolivia by Cuban agents.

The role of Mr. Debray, a 26-year-old French Marxist writer and ideologist who embraced the cause of the Cuban revolution, emerges from the documents as that of a high-level messenger between Mr. Castro and Mr. Guevara.

Mr. Guevara, a leading lieutenant of Mr. Castro in the Cuban revolution, arrived in disguise in Bolivia saying he was a salesman from Uruguay.

His diary begins with his arrival at a secluded cattle ranch in the Andean foothills that had served as the base camp for the guerrilla operation.

Mr. Guevara was soon joined by 17 Cubans who led a guerrilla force that had 43 members at its greatest strength. These included Juan Pablo Chang Navarro, known as El Chino, a Peruvian who was to have opened a guerrilla front in the highland districts of Ayacucho and Puno in Peru.

By March Mr. Guevara had been joined by Ciro Bustos, an Argentine commercial artist and cameraman who was to organize a guerrilla movement in Argentine with elements of a pro-Cuban splinter group of the Peronist movement.

The first clash between the guerrillas and the Bolivian Army took place March 23. Quickly, the guerrilla zone northeast of Camiri, where Mr. Debray is on trial on charges of murder and rebellion, was occupied by Bolivian Army forces.

The guerrillas were trapped, and in six months of clashes were destroyed.

Mr. Debray and Mr. Bustos were captured April 20 as they tried to escape and leave Bolivia. Mr. Chang Navarro was killed in a clash with army forces in August. These reverses apparently helped to stifle the plan a "second Vietnam."

The texts made public yesterday by the military prosecutor, Col. Remberto Iriarte, show that Mario Monge and Jorge Kalle, leaders of the Moscow-oriented Bolivian Communist party, traveled to Havana to discuss helping the guerrilla operation but were unable to reach an understanding. As a result, the Bolivian party withheld support.

Juan Lechin Oquendo, former Vice President of Bolivia, who has been living in Chile since the Bolivian military seized power in October, 1964, was reported in the diary to have been in direct contact with Havana. He was urged to order his supporters to join the guerrillas.

Former president Victor Paz Estenssoro, who has been in exile in Peru since 1964, was reported in one message from Havana to have been organizing a guerrilla front on the border with Brazil through a supporter, Ruben Julio, a former Bolivian Cabinet member.

Mr. Debray and Mr. Bustos have argued before the military tribunal in Camiri that they visited Mr. Guevara's guerrilla forces on newspaper assignments.

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